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Angolans' Report Of New Troop Push Denied by Pretoria

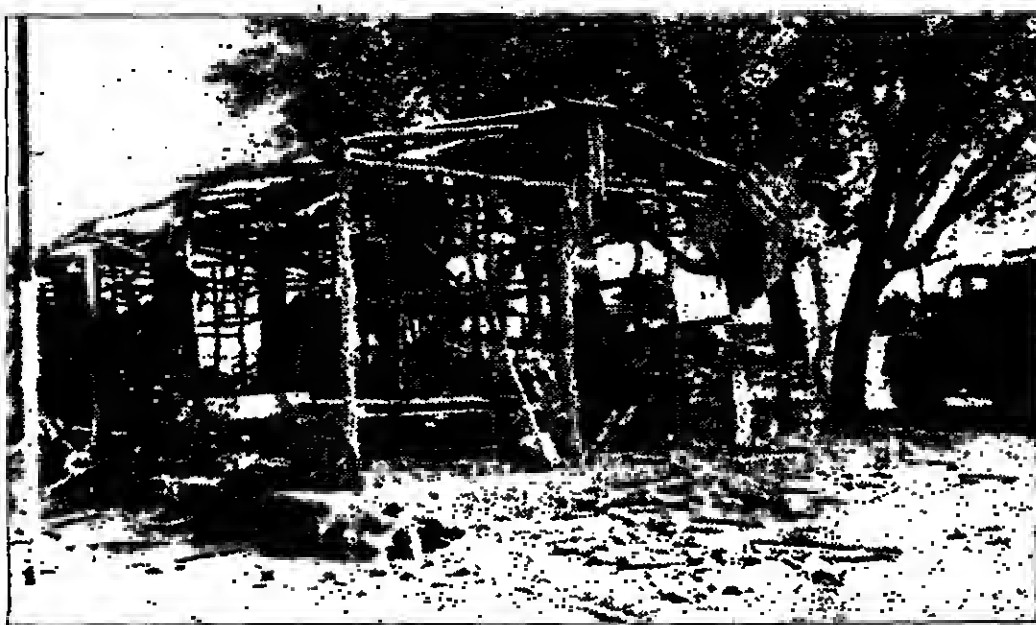
LISBON — South African troops have launched a new push into Angola's sparsely populated Cuando Cubango province, bordering South-West Africa (Namibia), official Angolan sources said Thursday in Lisbon. In Pretoria, however, a South African Defense Ministry spokesman called the report "ridiculous propaganda... obviously aimed at the special session of the United Nations" in Namibia, scheduled to begin Thursday in New York.

Meanwhile, The Associated Press quoted a diplomatic source in Pretoria as saying Thursday that South African troops killed two Soviet wives in addition to two senior Soviet officers in the attack on Angola last week.

The source, who declined to be identified, said one of the women was married to one of the dead lieutenant colonels and the other to Sgt. Maj. Nikolay Fedorovich Frestov, 36, who South Africa says was taken prisoner. The dead soldiers have not been identified.

The Angolan sources in Lisbon said South African ground forces were driving toward Mavinga, a major town in the vast, savannah-covered province in Angola's southeastern corner, about 186 miles (300 kilometers) from the border. The sources gave no details of the fighting.

The South African ministry spokesman refused to comment on previous statements that South African troops were withdrawing from Angola. He referred to a statement Wednesday by a pool of



A building near Cahama, in southern Angola, damaged during a raid by South African forces.

foreign reporters who said they believed all the South Africans had returned to bases in Namibia.

In Windhoek, Namibia, a South African military spokesman said the withdrawal of South African troops from Angola was virtually complete.

Thursday's emergency session of the UN General Assembly is being held at the request of African states growing impatient at stalled attempts to reach agreement on independence for Namibia.

In Copenhagen, a communiqué issued by the foreign ministers of Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Finland and Iceland called for an immediate pullout of South African troops from Angola and urged the UN Security Council to impose binding economic sanctions

against the Pretoria government "as soon as possible."

Quando Cubango province is adjacent to Cuando province, into which Namibian-based South African forces launched a major incursion 11 days ago in a bid to wipe out bases of the South-West Africa People's Organization, or SWAPO, which is fighting South African rule in Namibia. The Angolan official sources in Lisbon said Cuando Cubango had frequently been the target of South African raids.

Meanwhile, fighting continued for the fifth consecutive day at Cahama on the main highway from Namibia to the southern Angolan city of Lubango, the sources said.

Angolan Interior Minister Alexandre Rodrigues said in a news-

Union Calls Strike Alert As Polish Views Harden

By Brian Mooney

WARSAW — The Solidarity union called a strike alert Thursday night in the central Polish region of Bydgoszcz as relations with the government worsened on the eve of the labor movement's first national congress.

The strike alert, which means the region's 350,000 workers will be prepared to stop work beginning Friday, was called to protest a prosecutor's decision to close a case in which local Solidarity members are alleged to have been beaten by police.

The decision to call the alert was made as the Communist Party announced measures for worker self-management that ignored Solidarity calls for factory autonomy and reassured the party's right to control key appointments.

Kania Comments

Polish Party leader Stanislaw Kania told the policy-making Central Committee that Polish Communists would use all possible means to defend their system after the 200 members approved a resolution on the Communist version of worker self-management.

The Central Committee resolution pointed to major concessions in some areas. It said large factories would assume responsibility for their own finances, a departure from the orthodox centralization of Eastern Europe.

But Mr. Kania made clear the limitations envisaged by the party when he said that managerial functions must be assumed by the most talented and outstanding persons who were devoted to Socialism.

The Communists would not give up their right to retain control over key managerial appointments, he said. "The party will not give up its role in state institutions. This stems from the party's historical responsibility for the country's development and for its Socialist shape," Mr. Kania said.

He pledged continuing allegiance to the policy of peaceful dialogue.

Soviet Maneuvers

Speaking at the end of a two-day session on the eve of large Soviet maneuvers near Poland, Mr. Kania also stressed that Moscow was convinced that Poland could solve its problems alone.

Western defense sources in Warsaw did not link the Soviet maneuvers directly to developments in Poland.

The official news agency PAP reported that Soviet army and navy political chief, Gen. Alexei Yegorovich, had left Poland at the end of a visit that was clearly designed to underline yet again the importance Moscow attaches to its political and military alliance with Poland.

A PAP communiqué referred to the "common and allied security" of the two countries.

Bydgoszcz Chapter

The Bydgoszcz chapter of Solidarity said that it was no accident that the decision to end investigations into the beating of union activists was taken just before the union congress.

The union said in a statement that the decision proved there were persons in Communist Poland who were above the law.

Earlier Thursday, the Warsaw branch of Solidarity said the timing of the prosecutor's report, just before the congress, was a provocation. "The union cannot remain indifferent," it said.

Solidarity said the union must avoid being provoked but on the other hand could not afford to appear weak by merely accepting the prosecutor's report that the case was closed.

The Bydgoszcz incident last March in which workers were reportedly beaten took Poland to the brink of a general strike, and Solidarity had reacted angrily to the final prosecutor's report on the affair.

The report said the police had been right in evicting Solidarity members from the provincial assembly hall and that although three of them were beaten, there was no way of establishing who was to blame.

Other Developments

In other developments, strikes and protest actions were reported in several parts of the country, and for the first time, there were reports of farmers taking over state land.

The government's chief union negotiator, Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski, told a news conference that he was confident moderates would emerge on top at the Solidarity congress.

Poland's greatest achievement since the birth of Solidarity more than a year ago was to have held on to the policy of peaceful dialogue through successive crises, Mr. Rakowski said.

In another development, officials of the anti-Communist opposition group, the Confederation of Independent Poland, said the movement was setting up branch offices in several parts of the country.

Russia Denies Threat In Military Exercises

By Dusko Doder

MOSCOW — The Kremlin on Thursday launched a bitter denunciation of Poland's independent trade union Solidarity and coupled the attack with an unprecedented media blitz about the forthcoming Soviet war games along the Polish border.

The media reports included the disclosure that reservists had been called up to bring the divisions involved up to full strength.

In a detailed ideological attack on the Polish union, the Soviet trade union daily Trud assailed Solidarity as an anti-Soviet opposition that wants to take political power and "restore capitalism."

Other newspapers, including the government daily Izvestia, devoted substantial space to the military maneuvers that are to begin Friday in Belorussia, Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia and the Baltic Sea.

Two-Pronged Warnings

But diplomatic observers said the two-pronged warnings suggest renewed Soviet pressure on Solidarity on the eve of the labor union's first congress rather than an impending military move to stifle Poland's renewal process.

While the article in Trud represents a detailed restatement of Moscow's abhorrence of the very notion of independent unions in a Socialist state, it was nevertheless placed in a relatively minor daily rather than in the authoritative Communist Party newspaper Pravda.

Moreover, the secretive Soviet military establishment has taken the unprecedented step in publicizing what are normally regarded in the Soviet Union as state secrets.

Tass Disclosure

First, it was the official news agency Tass that disclosed that reservists had been called up. The account sought to suggest that the scope of the move was considerable by saying that many factories have pledged to meet their production norms although their personnel had been called to service.

On at least two occasions since the Polish crisis erupted a year ago, the Russians are reported to have called up reserves. But in both cases this was handled as military secrets.

Other measures normally kept secret were announced Thursday.

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China Is Again Tinkering With Its System of Job Guarantees

Dismissals and Discipline of Workers Who Fail to Produce Are Being Tested

By James P. Sterba

New York Times Service

PEKING — China is again tinkering with its system of guaranteed job and income security.

For several months, China's leaders have been experimenting quietly in dozens of factories with notions that workers who do not work should be subjected to pay cuts and, if that fails, be dismissed.

These ideas were put forward last week in a front-page article in the Communist Party's official newspaper, People's Daily, which leaders often use to signal policy changes.

The newspaper reported that since April 30 factories in Shanghai have been experimenting with forms of "labor discipline" in which unproductive workers receive a range of warnings, demerits and pay cuts eventually leading to dismissal. It did not say whether any workers had actually been dismissed.

Similar Experiments

Similar experiments elsewhere have been reported in the regional press to recent months. In the Shenzhen export processing zone for foreign investors near Hong Kong, managers have insisted, with mixed success, on the right to dismiss troublesome Chinese workers.

Combined with the introduction of bonus payments and piece-rate wages more than two years ago, the threat of dismissal, if expanded around the country, might affect the 100 million urban workers in much the same way that incentives and responsibility systems have done in the countryside for China's 800 million peasants.

Chinese leaders say the abandonment of egalitarianism in rural areas has stimulated agricultural productivity.

In some areas, the equivalent of family farms are back. The amount of land that can be used for private household plots has been increased from 7 percent to 15 percent. These and other rural incentive programs have greatly increased competition and increased production. Peking says the positive effects amount to its greatest success story in the post-Mao period.

Similarly transforming urban lethargy, however, appears to be a much more complicated and sensitive problem, since urban workers are more politically aware.

Factories Tested

China's severe economic retrenchment has shut down or idled thousands of factories, some because they were producing irrelevant products and others because they lacked supplies of energy and raw materials. As a result, millions of workers continue to draw basic wages while undergoing retraining or attending schools.

The unemployment figure hovers around 10 million, and each year nearly that many youths reach working age with no prospects for higher education. There is a hiring freeze in all central government factories and offices — siblings of making party officials are affected by the freeze — and little new investment to build new factories.

Chinese officials have acknowledged a few cases of labor unrest, including work stoppages. But they clamped down hard last year on efforts by some local trade unions to act independently outside party supervision.

The government's main problem is to break the grip of

egalitarianism in the factories where those who loaf receive the same pay as those who work hard. In the past, hard workers were rewarded with certificates of merit, named "model workers" and occasionally rewarded with a paid vacation. Many workers found those rewards not worth the effort.

Bonuses, introduced in 1978, ran into the problem of deciding who should get them and how much they could get.

Piece-Rate System

The piece-rate system of wages was reintroduced in 1978 with much better results. Kang Yonghe, director of the State Bureau of Labor, announced last May that the State Council, China's Cabinet, had decided to expand piece-rate wages to "all factories, mines and enterprises where it is possible to do so."

Between 1949 and 1956, China expanded piece-rate pay to the point where 46 percent of industrial workers and 70 percent of construction workers were paid this way. But in the Great Leap Forward in 1958, the system was labeled "bourgeois," and egalitarianism was instituted. By 1960 fewer than 5 percent of the nation's workers were paid by piece rates.

When the piece-rate system was reintroduced in 1978, there were some problems. Some factory managers feared that they would get into political trouble again for trying it despite Peking's approval.

The notion of dismissing workers is a delicate step beyond bonuses and piece-rate wages. Still, apparently for fear of discontent and unrest, Chinese officials have moved slowly in that direction.

Bonn Approves Austerity Budget

From Agency Dispatches

BONN — The Cabinet agreed Thursday on an austerity budget for 1982 following intense negotiations that threatened to unravel the 12-year-old left-liberal coalition.

Finance Minister Haas Matthofer told reporters that the Cabinet of Social Democrats and Free Democrats had agreed on 1982 outlays of 240.77 billion Deutsche marks (\$99 billion), up 4.2 percent from 1981.

He said the total involved savings of up to 18 billion marks from earlier figures, largely through a program of spending cuts agreed upon by the coalition in July.

He said the budget, which is due to be presented to the Bundestag for approval on Sept. 16, also limits public borrowing to 26.5 billion marks, a reduction of nearly one-quarter from the figure expected for this year, in an effort to keep down interest rates.

The negotiations underscored differences between Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's Social Democratic Party and the smaller, more conservative Free Democratic Party.

ty of Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher.

The Free Democrats had been pressing for reductions in various social welfare programs, such as unemployment compensation, despite opposition from the Social Democrats.

Military spending, at 43.8 billion marks was kept at a level set in July despite more recent Finance Ministry proposals for further cuts. Bonn was criticized by Washington after admitting at the time that it would not meet the NATO goal of a 3-percent increase after inflation.

Bonn has made it clear that the aim is to take pressure off the capital market, releasing more money for investment in the economy and promoting lower interest rates.

Generally Optimistic

Mr. Matthofer said persistent high rates in the United States, which have helped to push up the bill for Bonn's borrowing in West Germany, had made budget corrections necessary. But he was generally optimistic about economic prospects next year.

Government goals included im-

proving West German industry's competitiveness, and further consolidating international confidence in the mark, he said. These in turn would help to prevent a repeat of last year's balance of payments deficit, which totaled a record 30 billion marks.

"The trend is very good," he said, noting a marked decline on the payments deficit in July. "If this continues we would be close to being able to say that we have practically no payments deficit next year."

Agreement on the budget came only after the coalition partners decided to shelve disputed plans for an employment program. The Social Democrats insisted during the two-day Cabinet discussion on the right to revise the plan if unemployment increased sharply. Last month the jobless total reached nearly 1.3 million, the highest August figure in 29 years.

The Free Democrats, who had pressed for further spending cuts, made it clear to respond that they would seek reductions in jobs.

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West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, right, spoke to Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher at the start of a Cabinet meeting Thursday to decide on the federal budget for 1982.

Sadat Launches Crackdown; Hundreds of Foes Arrested

Reuters

CAIRO — Egyptian police have arrested hundreds of Moslem hard-liners and politicians in a nationwide crackdown on critics of President Anwar Sadat, a government minister said Thursday night.

Mansour Hassan, minister of state for presidential affairs, said the total number of arrests in the past 24 hours went into hundreds. But he said he was unable to confirm a report that more than 600 were arrested.

Opposition parties and relatives said those arrested included members of the Moslem Brotherhood, mosque preachers, politicians, journalists and lawyers.

The crackdown, which berated

a tougher stand by Mr. Sadat against religious extremists and political opponents, was the biggest round-up since the 1977 food riots.

Among those reported arrested were Omar Telmessani, spokesman for the Moslem Brotherhood; Fuad Serag Eddine, leader of the now dissolved New Wafd Party; and Helmi Murad, a former education minister who has assailed Mr. Sadat's policy of peace with Israel.

Death Toll Disputed

Sheikh Kishk, a blind Moslem preacher with a big popular following, also was detained, the opposition parties said.

The Interior Ministry said that

the Moslem and Christian "elements" detained were suspected of fanning religious unrest that led to Coptic-Moslem clashes last June in Cairo. The government reported that 14 persons were killed and more than 50 wounded. Other sources, including diplomatic sources, put the death toll at 60.

The ministry also called those arrested a threat to Egypt's national unity, social peace and security.

But Mr. Telmessani, who spent 10 years in prison during the rule of former President Nasser, has denied that the Moslem Brotherhood advocated violence. He said earlier this week that his movement was attracting increasing

support. "I am afraid of nobody, only God," he added.

Spokesmen for Egypt's two legal opposition parties, the Socialist Labor Party and the leftist Unionist Progressive Party, said that those arrested included party members or involved in the religious strife.

The Interior Ministry said Mr. Sadat would "explain all the facts" in a major speech Saturday, when he is expected to announce measures to defuse tension between Moslem fundamentalists and Christian Copts.

Recent events have increased the apprehensions of the Copts, who are said to number about 6 million, because many of the

leaflets furtively handed out at Moslem prayer rallies denounce the Copts as "conspirators" while they castigate Mr. Sadat for signing a peace treaty with Israel.

[Anis Mansour, editor of the influential magazine October, said a few days ago that Mr. Sadat's move on the growing sectarian strife "will probably be the most serious, comprehensive and epoch-making stand he has adopted on a national issue." The New York Times reported.]

According to aides, Mr. Sadat had been working on the measures all week after studying internal security reports. He has summoned Egypt's provincial governors and religious leaders to hear his speech.

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Vatican Reported To Suspect KGB In Pope Shooting

The Guardian

LONDON — The Vatican has informed the Reagan administration that it believes the Soviet KGB was involved in the attempted assassination of Pope John Paul II.

The accusation is reported to be taken seriously in Washington. It has been discussed by senior political figures and analyzed by the CIA and the National Security Council, but American intelligence specialists have reached no judgment on the evidence.

The suggestion that the Soviet Union was linked to the attempted murder of a Polish pope has strengthened the belief among some defense and intelligence analysts that Russia intends to intervene directly in Poland at some stage.

A British television program also reported Thursday night from Rome that both the Vatican and the Italian security services suspect KGB involvement in the shooting in St. Peter's Square on May 13.

The program also included photographs suggesting that the Turkish gunman, Mehmet Ali Agca, was accompanied by another armed man at the time of the shooting.

The officials described this as a part of a running feud over bureaucratic turf between the two men and their staffs. Specifically, Mr. Rostow is said to be seeking to take away the chairmanship of certain administration coordinating committees on arms control from Richard R. Burt, director of the State Department's Bureau of Politico-Military Affairs.

Other administration officials questioned Wednesday said that nothing was specifically said about on-site inspections. They said that President Reagan has made no decision about these matters.

Mr. Reagan, Mr. Rostow and others in the administration have often referred to the need for on-site inspections in criticizing past arms control accords with Moscow.

State Department officials said that, not only had the phrase not been used with Mr. Bessmertnykh, there was concern that, as one put it, "our West European allies might think we were using the on-site thing as a way of killing the talks on missiles in Europe."

These talks are scheduled to begin soon after mid-November and are intended to cover the deployment of medium-range missiles in Europe. Certain European leaders are concerned about what they see as the Reagan administration's lack of interest in such talks.

Bitter Battle

Administration officials also said that the Reagan-Bessmertnykh meeting came about only after a bitter battle between Mr. Rostow and Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. over whether Mr. Rostow should conduct such talks.

About a month ago, the officials said, Mr. Rostow scheduled a meeting with Soviet Ambassador Anatoly F. Dobrynin without Mr. Haig's knowledge, only to have to meeting canceled at Mr. Haig's insistence two hours before Mr. Dobrynin was to arrive.

Mr. Rostow then took the matter up at the White House and was authorized to see the necessary Soviet diplomats.

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Deciphering Arms Limit Talk

There is no more arcane language in diplomacy than that used by arms-control specialists. As with all diplomatic discourse, some of it is meant to encourage precision and some of it to encourage ambiguity. When the chosen words or phrases are artfully ambiguous, it is usually not an effort by one side to mislead the other. More often it is an attempt to accommodate conflicting objectives that cannot be reconciled. The negotiators are thoroughly familiar with all of the explicit and implicit meanings of these terms of art. And so are many of the journalists who cover arms-control issues.

Leslie H. Gelb of The New York Times is such a journalist. He has been involved in arms control as a government official in the Defense and State departments, as a scholar at the Brookings Institution, and as a reporter. As a result of many years experience in the field, he speaks the language and knows what questions to ask. When he saw the phrase "cooperative measures" in a memorandum on a conversation between a U.S. official and a Soviet diplomat, he asked how the phrase was explained by the American, Eugene V. Rostow, director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. One of the two high Reagan administration officials who gave Mr. Gelb the document replied: "On-site inspection, giving information."

Mr. Gelb, naturally, recognized an important story. The Soviet Union has consistently opposed on-site inspection on the ground that it would facilitate spying. U.S. insistence on including it in any future agreement could seriously stall the arms-control process. But

if the Soviet Union were to agree to on-site inspection, an important step would be taken toward the control of both strategic and medium-range nuclear missiles.

As soon as Mr. Gelb's article appeared (IHT, Sept. 3), the part about on-site inspection was denied by Dean Fischer, the State Department spokesman. But the denial, too, was artful. Mr. Fischer said that "the issue of on-site inspection did not come up in that discussion." He declined to elaborate on what "cooperative measures" were discussed. When reached for comment on the denial, one of Mr. Gelb's original sources for the story insisted only that the specific phrase "on-site inspection" was not used in the conversation between Mr. Rostow and the Soviet chargé d'affaires, Alexander A. Bessmertnykh.

Both the level of Mr. Gelb's experience and the nature of the denials strongly suggest that if "on-site inspection" was not explicitly mentioned in the conversation, it was at least implicit. If it was, despite the denials, that is not such a bad thing. Verification is the essence of a successful arms-control agreement and it is becoming progressively more difficult to obtain the necessary information by distantly placed satellites and sensors. The United States is right to continue to raise the issue of on-site inspection with the Soviet Union as long as it doesn't make its acceptance a condition for entering negotiations. And if artful language or judicious silence is required to bring about talks, there isn't anything wrong with that, either.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Dollars for Defense

U.S. presidents detest changing their minds in public. But, awkward though the exercise might be, it's preferable to sticking with a bad position. The financial markets are now assisting Mr. Reagan in his decision to review defense spending. They find Mr. Reagan's forecasts of the budget deficits to be unrealistic as long as the administration holds to its past projections of defense spending and Social Security.

The administration apparently intends to launch a Social Security bill soon after Congress reconvenes next week. Now the White House says that defense outlays are going to have to be scaled down as well. The figures are not precise, but they establish a general order of magnitude.

The changes announced this week won't make much difference in spending during 1982. The defense budget runs with tremendous momentum, and substantial changes can be imposed only over a period of several years. The Reagan defense budget for 1982 is larger by only a small margin — about 2 percent — than the figure that President Carter proposed last winter just before leaving office. For the immediate future, Mr. Reagan's willingness to cut back on defense is important chiefly as a conciliatory gesture toward those senators, Republican as well as Democratic, who are uneasy about last spring's extraordinarily high estimates. The cooperation of those senators is going to be essential to the administration this fall in getting other kinds of spending cuts — in Social Security, among other things — that have earlier effects.

For the fiscal year 1984, the White House is evidently now proposing a level of defense spending that is almost exactly the same as that in the Carter budget last January. The original Reagan program in March called for an annual increase in defense spending, throughout his term, of about 8 percent a year in real terms — that is, after inflation. He is now evidently proposing to bring that

rate of increase down to about 6 percent, the track that the Carter administration was on.

No doubt some of the Democrats will charge him with copyright infringement, while some of the military — and, especially, military contractors — will cry betrayal. But there's a sense of reality to the revised Reagan numbers that the earlier ones lacked. In view of the Carter budget, they can also claim to be based on a broad bipartisan consensus — not necessarily a bad thing in national defense.

The White House is inclined to blame this revision on poor performance by the American economy. That is one accusation the economy does not have to bear. The original Reagan budget was based on economic forecasts that were far too optimistic, and everybody knew it. If anything, the behavior of the economy is currently more satisfactory than most people expected six months ago. Who, for example, thought then that unemployment would fall this summer? The arithmetic showed from the beginning that there was not room for both Mr. Reagan's tax cut and Mr. Reagan's defense increase. The tax cut has been enacted, and defense spending inevitably must be fitted to it.

U.S. defense policy has repeatedly got into trouble by putting too much emphasis on budget totals, and not nearly enough on how that money will be spent. The Reagan defense figures of last March were worked up in great haste, with no clear sense of program requirements, to indicate a certain direction and intention. The new numbers reflect not only economic necessity but also a clearer judgment of what's actually needed and how fast it can actually be achieved. Military strength depends on not only the number of dollars available but also the wisdom with which they are spent. The dollars will be adequate. Wisdom is always the scarcer commodity.

THE WASHINGTON POST

Speer, Hess and Punishment

In an era when confession to sins real, imagined or as yet uncommitted is common, Albert Speer, the only Nazi leader tried at Nuremberg to admit guilt, may seem less a penitent than a man ahead of his time. And his much-praised defiance of Hitler's command to turn the defeated Germany into a desert can be construed as a kind of Pavlovian response to the order to destroy: It is the nature of the architect to build.

But had Speer been hanged, or had he died with his leader in that legendary bunker, history would have lost an invaluable witness. Set designer for the Third Reich, the administrative genius who kept the German war machine running, he survived to tell the world exactly how it was done.

"Hess was noticeable because he was so plainly mad: so plainly mad that it seemed shameful that he should be tried," Rebecca

West wrote of Speer's companion at Spandau prison, Rudolf Hess. Hess, now 87, is still there; Speer, of whose sanity there has never been doubt, was released 15 years ago.

Since then he had lived in the country with his wife, and his memoirs made him rich. When he died this week at the age of 76, he was in London preparing for a television interview.

Although Speer claimed to know little or nothing of the death camps, he knew Adolf Hitler very well, and in him this Faust found his Mephistopheles. "Dazzled by the possibilities of technology," Speer wrote much later, "I devoted crucial years of my life to serving it." Dazzled by the possibilities of his own intelligence, he spent crucial years of his life divorcing it from humanity.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

September 4, 1906

CAIRO — Preparations are on foot to make ready the family vault for the body of Prince Mohammed Ibrahim, whose sudden death in the automobile accident near Cherbouh has so profoundly moved the whole of Egypt. The prince was always an enthusiastic driver, and it was he who, during the last Cairo season, had an ugly accident in his automobile on the Pyramids road. It was miraculous that the prince and the two European ladies with him at the time escaped with their lives. All were seriously injured. The prince was one of the largest landowners in Egypt. Like all the Khedivial family, including the reigning viceroys, he had greatly increased in wealth during the British occupation.

Fifty Years Ago

September 4, 1931

BELGRADE — The long-expected return to constitutional government, which King Alexander promised on Jan. 6, 1929, materialized for Yugoslavia last night. The monarch had said it would take place as soon as he considered obstructionist politicians had been sufficiently chastened to be fit once more to value the instrument of government when placed in their hands. A weighty conference was followed by the nomination of six politicians to be ministers without portfolios and two to replace rank-and-file Cabinet ministers. King Alexander invited the whole body to dinner. He then declared the time to return to democratic government had arrived and promised to issue a proclamation to his people.



Erosion of U.S. Position on El Salvador

By Philip Geyelin

WASHINGTON — The bottom is beginning to fall out of the Reagan administration's heavy investment in El Salvador. The evidence is all around, in the tide of battle (or terrorism, if you will), in the U.S. Congress, in U.S. public opinion, and most recently in the blessing bestowed upon the revolutionary forces by Mexico and France.

But nowhere is it more telling than in the administration's own response to assorted adverse turns. When the leftist guerrillas take to economic warfare (knocking out bridges and power plants), the State Department complains of a "cynical disregard for Salvadoran noncombatants and a willingness to attempt to destroy the country if they can't overthrow the government." The traditional weapons of insurgency, that is to say, are suddenly unfair.

Threats From Haig

When the rebels demonstrate growing inside strength, in all corners of the countryside, it's a measure of nothing more than increasing Soviet-Cuban support from outside. So Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. threatens new, unspecified measures to get at "the source," Cuba, and promises to recommit with the mastermind of it all, the Russians, when he meets with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko later this month.

When U.S.-supplied helicopters break down or get shot up, so that all 10 already on hand often are grounded at the same time, the answer is to send four more.

The policy, we are told, is under "review." But the existing fixes add up to nothing more than more of the same: more aid, more concentration on the external content of the conflict, more weight on the outcome as an acid test of U.S. will and ability to contain international Communism's encroachments, worldwide.

Hence the administration's bitter private re-

sentment — and public playing down — of the joint decision by France and Mexico to recognize the various diffuse and sometimes divided revolutionary movements and guerrilla groups as a "representative political force." The motive in both cases has to do with domestic political needs, the line goes: Both France's new Socialist President Francois Mitterrand and Mexico's President Jose Lopez Portillo must play to local and international "Socialist" sentiment.

Central Weakness

Perhaps so — up to a point. But the effect is no less damaging to the administration's cause, or to the position of the Salvadoran government, on that account. For the French-Mexican declaration goes to the central weakness in the current Reagan administration strategy.

It is a strategy which is, at once, very simple and very cynical. It rules out negotiations with the rebels for a share of power they "have not been able to win on the battlefield," in the words of Thomas O. Enders, assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs. That sounds fair enough; that kind of negotiations, interestingly, is not even the goal of the French and the Mexicans.

And it does not rest on hopes of total military victory. Rather it hangs heavily on elections scheduled for the next March for a new constituent assembly, and a "new" government. The catch is in who will be permitted to participate. Ironically, the official Communist Party, no real threat, would be "eligible"; the test for the rest of the revolutionaries would be their willingness to "renounce violence," which is to say, to abandon their only influential instrument.

What this means is that precisely the opposition movements recognized by France and Mexico would be disenfranchised; either for lack of formal organization, either technically

or by their own choice — a choice richly informed by a dismal record of past El Salvador elections. Under the malign control of the military, only an outcome tolerable to the entrenched oligarchy has traditionally been allowed to stand.

"There's where I have my real problem with the administration approach," says Rep. Stephen J. Solarz, a Democrat from New York, one of the leaders of a growing swarm of congressional critics the administration will face this fall. "They're defining eligibility for participation in the election in a way that excludes expressly those forces whose participation is crucial."

That's the point the French and Mexicans are making. Their declaration to the UN Security Council seeks not a "settlement," but "a process of political solution," a "new internal order" in which the armed forces "will be restructured and the conditions created for the respect of popular will."

Sharing the Risk

If that's what the administration really wanted, it would embrace the French-Mexican initiative, thereby sharing the burden — and the risk — and neutralizing the acid test it has unwisely made of El Salvador. But what the administration wants was plainly revealed by U.S. Ambassador Deane R. Hinton in an interview with Christopher Dickey of The Washington Post the other day: "The elections will indicate very clearly that the vast majority of people are in favor of something different than those five or ten or fifteen thousand misguided individuals that are trying to destroy the country."

The elections, of course, will produce no such conclusive test. The way the stage is set, they will merely provide synthetic and transitional reinforcement of an increasingly dismal status quo.

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Austria: Steady in an Unbalanced World

By C.L. Sulzberger

LANGAU BEI GÄMMING, Austria — It is arguable that the Austrian people have never had it so good as now despite a catastrophic 20th century which saw this nation lose two devastating wars, co-opted into Hitler's pan-Germany, occupied by enemy armies and diminished by 1914's proud Habsburg empire to a little land of less than 8 million inhabitants.

This miniature replaced a vainglorious imperialism including Hungary, Czechoslovakia, part of Poland, Romania and Italy, plus a chunk of Yugoslavia all the way down to Montenegro.

Anyone driving around the rump remnant must nevertheless be impressed by the success with which today it faces world problems, keeping its population healthy, prosperous and employed.

Sharp Contrast

In such respects Austria is in sharp contrast with contemporary Britain, vestige of an even more enormous empire, which is continually preoccupied with tenuous and uneasy economic, labor-capital, racial, separatist and terrorist problems.

The number of ethnic Austrians has changed little this century. There were 6.4 million in 1919 when the Habsburg-ruled agglomeration was split up; there are about 7.5 million today. But despite nostalgia for vanished glories and the pressure of international problems, Austria's citizens have visibly benefited.

In real money values this country's gross domestic product has multiplied three-and-a-half times since 1955 when Soviet and Allied occupying troops withdrew under the State Treaty and the independent Austrian republic regained control of its destiny.

During that period the federal budget rose 20-fold. Yet unemployment, a world bogeyman, has declined from 5.4 percent in 1955 to a predicted 2.2 percent in 1981. For Austria, this year's forecast inflation rate is high — 7 percent. Yet its trade balance is healthy, thanks in part to foreign tourism. More than 70 percent of Austrian foreign commerce is with Western countries and only about one-sixth of that with the East. It has increased trading with the Third World, largely to retain access to petroleum.

Austria is by choice "permanently neutral," though, unlike Switzerland, it belongs to the United Nations. It has gone out of its way to keep good relations with uneasy Eastern Europe, but accepts a large share of political refugees from that area. Maintaining an armed force of only 50,000, it strongly favors European integration.

While inadequately known, this record is impressive. Britain has more than a 12.5 percent jobless rate of whom 900,000 are teenagers. Yet Britain was victorious in both wars while Austria lost both, and its empire.

The contemporary Austrian reality is quite distinct from its

richer of impressive cultural memories in the realm of music, drama and literature under the Habsburgs. This republic is no mere suburb of grandiose Vienna.



Bruno Kreisky

In fact, although the capital claims many glories within the famed "Ring" of avenues gracing its heart, the intellectual stimulus of living there now is about equivalent to inhabiting the basement of New York's Metropolitan Museum of Art.

I asked Chancellor Bruno Kreisky, shrewd, popular chief of government, to what he attributed Austrian stability in a foundering world. He said: "I am a relatively old man who was deeply impressed in youth by massive unemployment and its political consequences. I always resolved not to allow unemployment to grow again."

"It is more expensive to have 100,000 unemployed than to keep them working. In 1974 we, as a Socialist government, began a series of measures which private enterprise didn't like. Thus the government went into the market and helped people build houses. At the same time we concentrated on developing social resources."

"Our trade policy has helped balance high costs of imported oil. To pay for this we export increas-

ingly to the Arabs. And we have developed more professional schools during the past decade than in all our previous history. These educate youths for the skilled labor market. That's why General Motors is bringing a plant here — because of our skilled labor pool. All this reduces the danger of unemployed youngsters."

"We have no fundamental social crises. We are creating our own version of West Germany's labor-capital formula and our unemployment and inflation rates remain low. Look at the rest of the world. Right now our greatest problem is excessively high American interest rates and their global repercussions."

Share of Screwballs

Austria includes its small share of screwballs from neo-Nazis to a handful of leftists. It is occasionally blemished by terrorist incidents, the latest incident being the bombing of the synagogue last week in Vienna. Nevertheless, it is a remarkably steady and balanced land — in a remarkably unsteady and unbalanced world.

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Letters

Mexican Oil Deal

The Washington Post editorial (IHT, Aug. 27) opposing the Department of Energy's purchase of Mexican oil for the Strategic Petroleum Reserve illogically draws a specific conclusion from a general observation. While it is certainly true generally that government intervention in the oil business is bad, it's illogical to conclude, as the Post did, that DOE's SPR purchase was bad. I believe these factors should have been considered: The DOE is getting a market price for the oil produced from a neighboring country with huge, still to be developed reserves. The quality blend, 60 percent high-grade Isthmus and 40 percent lower-grade Maya, is better than the 50-50 percent blend that Pemex's commercial customers have been getting.

Prices are to be negotiated quarterly starting in 1982; hence DOE can walk away from the deal if it feels the price has become nonmarket, without having to defend U.S. immigration policy to its doing. The "sole source" contract basis of the Pemex deal does not pose the threat of its becoming a precedent for further government purchases of this kind since "sole source" must be broadly accepted as being in the U.S. national interest.

Politically, the deal should improve U.S.-Mexican relations by

helping Pemex to float its current \$1 billion-plus international loan package and to forget a former U.S. president's comment about Montezuma's revenge.

LOUIS BLEY.

In the Nick of Time

As a regular, and I had thought unstoppable, reader of the Herald Tribune, I must tell you that I read the issues of Aug. 29-30 and Aug. 31 with a sense of considerable relief.

Two articles, one by Philip Geyelin, "After the Dogfight," and the other by William Colby, "A START to End First-Srike Dan-

ger" convinced me that, contrary to my growing fears, the newspaper had not gone totally mad. I refer to the rash of frightening juvenile articles written after the Libyan dogfight affair by the journalistic high priests of the right.

Joseph Kraft bullhounded the "spoiler strategy" which he said not even "the silliest peacenik" could argue against. William F. Buckley Jr. smuggled his usual obscurities about President Reagan proving he was not an "ambiguist." George Will and William Safire went further, putting on their leather jackets to join in the tough-guy act. Mr. Will's "flick of a stallion's tail" would keep Freudians happy for an hour on a dull

day. But Mr. Safire's "removal of a troublesome piece [Qaddafi] from the international chessboard" was most disgusting.

Since when does a hired wordsmith have the right to advocate homicide in the pages of a reputable daily? And, besides, isn't Mr. Safire the one who intones loftily at regular intervals about the sacrosanct virtues of clear, outspoken, unambiguous language? Removal from the chessboard, indeed!

Thank God, then, for the Geyelines and Colby, who actually think before they offer their contributions to understanding.

AAKKE FORTUIN.

Bern.

Vietnam Closes A Paper

Anthony Kitton

LONDON — The closure of Ho Chi Minh City's Tin Sang (Morning News) last month not only deprives Vietnam of its liveliest paper: it silences the last powerful non-Communist voice in Vietnamese daily life, and almost certainly indicates a hardening of the Communist Party's political line.

Tin Sang was an anomaly, and independent newspaper in a Socialist state. It was witty, unorthodox, and sometimes politely but piercingly critical of the regime. It also had plenty of small ads and the best sports page in the country.

Clear Purpose

But the paper had a clear purpose. Originally the most outspoken opponent of former President Thieu, Tin Sang had been closed in the early 1970s and its publisher, Ngo Cong Duc, forced into exile, where he remained until the Communist victory of April, 1975. Soon after that he returned to Vietnam, gathered around him a staff of former third force activists, and secured permission to publish again.

The staff were sympathetic to the new regime, but independently so; they saw their role as building a bridge between Saigon intellectuals and the middle class on one hand and the new Communist rulers of the country on the other. Communist hard-liners did their best to make problems for Tin Sang, but the paper also had its supporters in the party.

Some senior figures, mostly with extensive wartime experience in the south, took a lenient view towards class questions, hoped for a slow approach to socialization of the southern economy, and looked to the West for foreign aid.

In theory the paper requested its own closure, having concluded that its "historic mission" was completed. This fragile fiction, however, is destroyed by the articles on the front page of the last edition.

Farewell Speech

One of them, a farewell speech to the paper's staff by Le Quang Chan, deputy chairman of Ho Chi Minh City People's Committee, combines unusually feeble praise with thinly disguised criticism.

After thanking Tin Sang for its "appreciable contribution to the implementation of government policies," Mr. Chan noted that the paper had reflected the views of "one segment of the masses, not something that the Communist Party usually considers laudable. Mr. Chan's speech quickly turned to the real circumstances of Tin Sang's closure.

"The country's enemies," said Mr. Chan, were still trying to "sabotage and hinder the people's progress." Because of this the party had decided to bring all papers under the control of government, party or mass organizations.

Final Cause

The final cause of Tin Sang's death seems to have been the increasingly chilly political climate in Vietnam. As the Fifth Party Congress, scheduled for the end of the year, approaches, the party leadership, evidently fearful for its own position, is becoming less and less tolerant of criticism.

Vietnamese leaders see clear parallels between Poland and their own country, where economic crisis has fueled dissatisfaction among the public and even in some segments of the party.

The fear that Tin Sang would provide a rallying point for dissidents both inside and outside the party might then, have been its final nail in the paper's coffin.

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Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor," and must include the writer's address and signature. Priority is given to letters that are brief and do not request anonymity. Letters may be abridged. We are unable to acknowledge all letters, but value the views of readers who submit them.

Recognition Of Salvador Left Assailed

9 Latin Nations Cite France-Mexico Stand

Buenos Aires — Nine Latin American nations have issued a joint statement calling French and Mexican support of leftist groups in El Salvador a "very serious precedent" that could worsen the conflict in the Central American country.

A communiqué, released jointly by the nine nations on Wednesday, said that last week's statement by France and Mexico, "far from contributing to a solution to the problem by trying to bring it to international attention, promotes its worsening."

The communiqué was signed by the foreign ministers of Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Guatemala, Honduras, Paraguay, the Dominican Republic and Venezuela.

In a separate statement, Brazil also criticized France and Mexico, saying that recognition of Salvadoran guerrillas was the "type of statement that could constitute a dangerous precedent." But Foreign Ministry spokesman Bernardo Peres said Brazil was not asked to sign the document approved by the other nine nations, although Brazil approved of it.

Mexico and France last week issued a joint statement saying that leftist opposition groups should have a voice in negotiations to achieve a political settlement to the conflict in which several guerrilla groups are trying to overthrow the ruling U.S.-backed junta.

The nine-nation communiqué said the statement by France and Mexico is a "tacit invitation to other foreign bodies to make statements in support of the subversive elements that are part of the crisis."

Carl Gustaf to Visit China

PEKING — King Carl XVI Gustaf of Sweden and Queen Silvia will make an official visit to China from Sept. 14 to 23, diplomatic sources said Wednesday. They will open a Swedish energy exhibition in Peking and visit the cities of Chengdu and Shanghai.

8 India Unions to Fight Bill to Ban Strikes

NEW DELHI — Eight unions have decided to join forces to fight the government's decision to ban strikes in essential services.

The unions, which owe allegiance to political parties that range from far left to extreme right, have formed a committee to fight a bill in Parliament that would bar strikes in such services as railroads, post offices, refineries and arms industries.

The legislation, which will be debated in the next few weeks, empowers the government to ban strikes for six months, with a provision to extend the ban for an additional six months. It prescribes summary trial for anyone inciting or participating in an illegal strike, and imprisonment and fines for those found guilty. The legislation

3 Die in Algerian Floods

ALGIERS — Floods killed 43 persons, including about 30 children, and injured at least 30 Wednesday in El Eulma, about 6 miles (30 kilometers) south of Algiers, officials said.



A Salvadoran soldier takes a break while on patrol in a cemetery at La Union, El Salvador.

Francois Seydoux, French Diplomat, Dies

PARIS — Veteran French diplomat Francois Seydoux, 76, a key figure in Franco-German reconciliation after World War II, died Sunday in Paris.

Mr. Seydoux was born on Feb. 15, 1905, in Berlin, where his father was attached to the French Embassy. He returned to the city in a junior diplomatic capacity in the early 1930s and rose in rank there throughout the years preceding the outbreak of the war in 1939.

After serving as ambassador to Austria in 1955, Mr. Seydoux was appointed by De Gaulle as ambassador to Bonn as soon as the latter took power in 1958. Mr. Seydoux had an active role in the spectacular reconciliation that followed between France and Chancellor

Konrad Adenauer's West Germany. After a stint as France's representative to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, Mr. Seydoux

OBITUARIES

again took over in Bonn from 1965 to 1970, after which he left active diplomatic service.

Tadeusz Baird

WARSAW (AP) — Tadeusz Baird, 53, one of Poland's most highly regarded composers of symphonic, chamber and vocal works, died Wednesday, the Polish news agency PAP reported Thursday.

Mr. Baird died shortly before the opening of the 25th annual Warsaw Autumn festival of contemporary music, which he was instrumental in founding. His youthful works were conventional, but in the late 1950s he emerged as one of the leaders of a Polish avant-garde that adopted more radical techniques of composition.

He composed many pieces including symphonies, chamber and vocal works and music dramas. He often relied on literary works for inspiration, giving his music a lyrical, romantic flavor. Among his best known works were "Colas Breugnot," "Lyric Suite," "Four Love Sonnets" (settings of Shakespeare), "Erotics," and "Tomorrow," an opera based on a story by Joseph Conrad.

Among the awards he had received were two Polish National Prizes, three first prizes from the UNESCO International Rostrum of Composers, the Warsaw Arts Prize and the Honegger Prize.

Ann Harding

LOS ANGELES (LAT) — Ann Harding, 79, whose restrained portrayals of upper-class heroines spanned three decades of a stage, screen and television career, died Tuesday after a long illness.

Miss Harding, who was born at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, moved to New York in her late teens to pursue an acting career. A year of searching for a chance in theater finally paid off with the leading role in the play "Inheritors" in Greenwich Village.

Two years later, in 1923, she starred in the Broadway play "Tarnish," followed by leading roles in such plays as "Stolen Fruit," "The Woman Disputed" and "The Trial of Mary Dugan."

Miss Harding made her film debut in 1929, appearing in Philip Barry's "Paris Bound," followed by, among others, "Condemned," "The Flame Within" and "Biography of a Bachelor Girl." In 1937 she went to London to star in "Candida" on stage and to appear in a British film, "Love From a Stranger." Her later U.S. films included "It Happened on Fifth Avenue," "The Magnificent Yankee" and "The Man in the Gray Flannel Suit."

MOSCOW — Dissident Anatoly T. Marchenko, who has already served 15 years in labor camps and exile, has gone on trial on charges of anti-Soviet agitation, Tass said.

Mr. Marchenko, 44, was arrested in March. Tass did not give details of the latest charge against him. His book, "My Testimony," written in the 1960s, has been praised in the West as one of the best accounts of life in a labor camp since the Stalin era. He was first imprisoned at the age of 18.

The trial, which began Wednesday in Vladimir, 93 miles (150 kilometers) east of Moscow, is expected to last two or three days.

Trial of Dissident Is Begun in Russia

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Trial of Dissident Is Begun in Russia

Central American Nations to Seek Aid Jointly

By Alan Riding

MEXICO CITY — With severe financial problems aggravating internal unrest, the countries of Central America are trying to bury some of their sharp political differences in the hope of obtaining urgently needed outside economic aid.

Although the governments of the region range from the pro-Cuban to rightist dictatorships, they have prepared a common position to be presented to the United States, Mexico, Venezuela and Canada, who are co-sponsors of a Caribbean basin development plan.

Specifically, Central America is asking for the transfer of \$20 billion worth of resources to the area by 1990, although this idea runs counter to the policies of the Reagan administration, which favors trade and private investment — rather than traditional economic aid — as the main components of the plan.

\$1 Billion Needed

Such is the regional crisis, however, that the six countries — Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Panama — need \$1 billion this year alone to maintain necessary imports and keep up payments on a total debt of more than \$8.5 billion.

As a result, although the Caribbean basin plan is intended to be a program for long-term social and economic development, it is now being viewed by Central America as a potential source of new credit with which to overcome the immediate crisis.

Without exception, every country in the region is having serious balance-of-payments difficulties, in most cases the result of low world coffee prices, higher oil import bills and flight of capital provoked by political unrest.

Panama, Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Honduras have been forced to seek renegotiation of their foreign debts, while El Salvador is being sustained by emergency American aid. Even Guatemala, which has the strongest economy in the area, has seen its reserves evaporate in recent months.

With all the regional economies

Terrorists Blamed In Ramstein Blast

The Associated Press

WIESBADEN, West Germany — The Federal Criminal Office, after examining two letters claiming responsibility for the bombing of a U.S. air base, said Thursday it is convinced that the Red Army Faction guerrilla group is to blame.

The letters from the group, which is descended from the Baader-Meinhof gang, were sent to the West German news agency DPA on Wednesday. The blasts at Ramstein Air Base on Monday injured 20 persons; two U.S. Air Force officers who remained hospitalized were said to be well on their way to recovery.

An criminal office spokesman said that three bombs were used in the attack. Two exploded in or underneath a stolen Volkswagen with stolen U.S. forces license plates, while the third was flung into the building by the blast, but failed to explode.

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overwhelmingly dependent on foreign trade for internal growth, economic activity has slumped, while inflation and unemployment have risen. Only in Panama will per capita income grow slightly this year.

While economic problems were sparked by political violence in the late 1970s, the economic crisis is now blurring the ideological lines dividing the region. Nicaragua's revolutionary government, Costa Rica's democratic administration and Honduras's military regime all face essentially the same problems.

After the foreign ministers of Mexico, Venezuela, Canada and the United States met in the Bahamas in July and agreed to work together on a Caribbean basin plan, the Central American countries immediately began to consult on their most pressing economic needs.

According to diplomats, only Guatemala's rightist military government was reluctant to separate economic and political issues and repeatedly forced postponement of a regional foreign ministers' conference. Finally, the foreign ministers met Aug. 15 in Tegucigalpa, Honduras, with Guatemala represented only by its local ambassador.

But the diplomats believe Guatemala's resistance to involvement in the plan reflects the personal position of Foreign Minister Rafa-

el Castillo Valdez, and they pointed out that delegates from Guatemala's Economy Ministry participated enthusiastically at a meeting of technical working groups in Honduras last week.

At last week's session, a common Central American position was drawn up for presentation to the co-sponsors of the plan in Costa Rica next week. A meeting of the region's foreign ministers has also been provisionally scheduled in New York in late September before a high-level conference of donor and recipient nations.

In essence, Central America is calling for \$20 billion in credit over the next nine years, with \$15 billion of this to be dedicated to programs designed to stimulate regional cooperation and integration, particularly on energy questions. The balance would be for national programs, specifically balance-of-payments support.

Central America also favors formation of a permanent mechanism to channel official aid to the region along guidelines established at an annual meeting of donors and recipients that would also be attended by representatives of the World Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank, the Central American Bank for Economic Integration and the UN Economic Commission for Latin America.

But the emergence of a Central American position may highlight the differences among the plan's co-sponsors. The Reagan administration originally saw the plan as an instrument for combating Cuban expansionism in the Caribbean basin, but Mexico agreed to participate only if the program included no military or political aid and excluded no countries, by which Mexico meant Nicaragua, Grenada and Cuba.

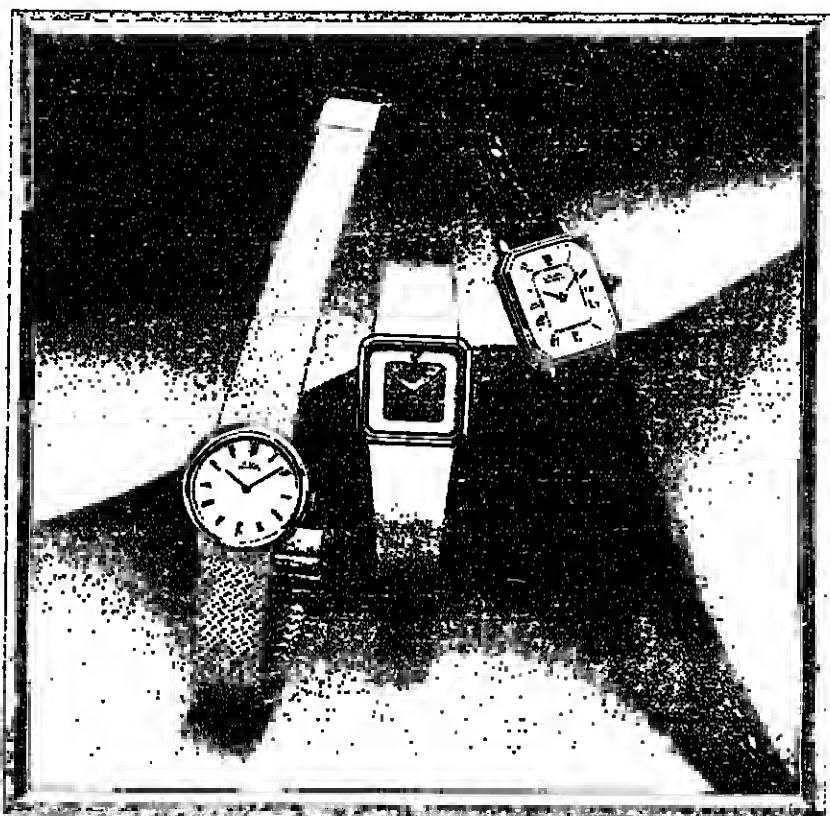
Although the Reagan administration sees the Caribbean basin as a single region, Central American economists have stressed the dramatically different problems affecting the Caribbean islands and Central America.

U.S. Resumes Flights Of SR-71 Over Korea

SEOUL — The United States has resumed flights of SR-71 reconnaissance planes over the Korean border, one week after North Korea fired a missile at one of the supersonic jets. South Korean Defense Minister Choo Young Bock says.

Mr. Choo told the South Korean parliament that one of the planes made a routine 25-minute flight near the border late Wednesday morning. The flight was apparently the first since North Korea unsuccessfully fired a Soviet-built surface-to-air missile at an SR-71 on Aug. 26.

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FTC Rejects Accord On Chrysler Repairs

WASHINGTON — The Federal Trade Commission has rejected an agreement signed by Chrysler Corp. and the FTC's staff that would have resulted in Chrysler paying millions of dollars to consumers for the repair of engine damage in up to 55,000 cars, sources said.

The action is the first time in recent memory that the FTC has turned down an offer by a company to provide redress for consumers.

The agreement was disclosed by informed sources as the FTC issued a separate consent agreement with Chrysler, which requires the troubled automobile manufacturer merely to notify owners of 700,000 Japanese-made cars sold by Chrysler that special oil filters are needed to avoid another kind of engine damage. No money is involved in the deal, which was approved by the FTC and announced Wednesday.

Rejection of the other agreement — which has left key FTC staff members bitter and fearful of the agency's future direction — came on July 30 after FTC economists suggested that in order for consumers to solve the engine problem, they would have to switch from leaded to unleaded gasoline. Chrysler could have sent as much as \$7 million to consumers for the repairs. In fact, sources said the payments to consumers would have been almost totally paid for by Mitsubishi under a reimbursement agreement with Chrysler.

The decision is viewed by some FTC officials as symbolic of the agency's continuing hesitancy to bring tough cases that would disturb the business community and the Reagan administration.

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U.S. Public Employees Appeal to Voters in Settling Labor Disputes

By Bill Curry

Los Angeles Times Service

DENVER — Faced with tight-fisted politicians and prohibited from striking, many public employees in the United States are reluctantly turning to an unusual labor mediator — the voter.

In places as diverse as San Francisco and Muskogee, Okla., bargaining by ballot — known derisively to union members as "collective begging" — has become a frequent method of resolving labor disputes. Police, firefighters and other public employees are seeking at the ballot box everything from the right to bargain collectively to pay increases.

A legacy of the rising activism of public employees and taxpayer pressure to reduce government spending, bargaining by ballot will be the way of settling public employee disputes in the future, according to Herb Abshire, Denver's personnel director.

On Aug. 25, Denver voters, in the most recent ballot box bargaining, narrowly favored the city's 502 firefighters in a contract dispute with the city over the length of the workweek. The next day, officials in nearby Westminster disclosed that voters there would decide this fall whether police and firefighters should be granted collective bargaining status.

Case in Denver

The firefighters had asked voters to decide whether the city's offer of a 12.6-percent raise and a 56-hour workweek was fair. They took their case to the voters after an independent fact finder from the

American Arbitration Association ruled in favor of the city. The firefighters wanted a 12.4-percent raise, with all employees getting a raise, and the current 48-hour workweek. The city's proposal would have denied raises to two categories of employees.

Denver officials had hoped to save about \$2.5 million a year in an already tight budget and must now cut services elsewhere to accommodate the firefighters or raise taxes.

A low voter turnout — about 20 percent of registered voters — may have helped the firemen in an uphill battle, and most of their support came from blue-collar areas of the city.

Denver is one of the biggest cities in the United States with a formal procedure for taking a contract dispute to the ballot, but in Dallas, Houston and other major cities, police and firefighters have used long-standing petition laws to force referendums, with mixed results, on pay raises exceeding those offered by city officials.

Although bargaining by the ballot, primarily a Western phenomenon, is becoming more common, it is not necessarily becoming more popular. Labor loses most of the time. In San Francisco, only sewerage workers have won a contract dispute for 33-a-day premium pay — out of six deadlocks submitted to the voters.

Still, a public vote can sometimes make city officials more generous. In Denver, for example, city employees were given a 1980 pay raise of 6.9 percent, but after losing a November election to win collective bargaining status with the city, they were

granted 11.9-percent pay increases in 1981. "They want to quiet the natives," said Philip C. Grimes, Colorado director of the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees. "and it helps break the union."

Firefighters in Abilene, Texas, beat the City Council in an Aug. 8 vote on requiring 1.5 professional firemen for each 1,000 in the city's population. The council had wanted to reduce by 31 the number of paid firemen. Now the city fathers must hire 41 new ones.

"It deals with one aspect of a city's operation without considering its effect on other operations — what are the needs of our senior citizens, for example," said Harold J. Pumphrey of the Oklahoma Municipal League. "The public would be hard-pressed to develop a sufficient knowledge to weigh those things."

Both labor and city management officials agree that bargaining by the ballot is the result of increased militancy by public employees and increased resistance by elected officials to labor demands. Cities also resort to the ballot because they need to resolve an impasse with employee groups that cannot legally strike. That is how bargaining by the ballot came to Denver and a handful of other Colorado cities. Their approach is now seen as a model.

First, the public votes on whether municipal employees can organize to bargain with the city. In Denver, only the firefighters have won that fight.

Then if contract negotiations break down, an outside fact finder — a professional mediator, for example — conducts an inquiry into disputed issues and makes a ruling. If one side rejects the findings, both proposals go to the voters. The side that rejected the findings pays for the election.

Arbitration Is Preferred

"We prefer binding arbitration," said Ron Mead, president of the Denver firefighters' union, who is almost universally embraced by labor officials. "But without binding arbitration and the right to strike, that was the only other thing. The best we could do is to go to the people."

"Once the finances are before the public, that's the end of that," said Kenneth Francis, director of employee relations in Pasadena, Calif., and president of the National Public Employer Relations Association. "The public seems to be resolving more and more along a conservative management approach more often."

In June, Pasadena voters changed the city charter to limit retirement cost-of-living increases for retired public safety officers, a move that will save several millions of dollars over the years, Mr. Francis said. However, voters in Abilene, Texas, have faced a 7-percent tax increase to help cover their increased fire costs.

But even when cities win an election they may still suffer. A year ago, Houston voters turned down a 19.6-percent raise for policemen, as well as raises for firefighters and city employees. This year, police retirements and resignations are at a record rate.

U.S., McDonnell Douglas Reported to Settle in Overseas Bribe Case

By Charles R. Babcock

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Justice Department has agreed to drop criminal charges of bribery against four top McDonnell Douglas Corp. executives in return for guilty pleas by the airline builder, which will pay more than \$1.2 million in civil and criminal fines.

Sources familiar with the case said Wednesday that the McDonnell Douglas board of directors agreed after a meeting Tuesday to accept the proposed settlement after plea bargaining between the department and the defendants. The settlement is expected to be filed officially in federal court in Washington in the next week.

A lawyer familiar with the case said it was unprecedented for the government to make such a settle-

ment in a criminal case, especially where there has been no change in the facts or evidence.

The corporation and its executives

10 More Imprisoned For Yugoslav Rioting

The Associated Press

BELOGRADE — Ten more ethnic Albanians have been sentenced to up to 15 years in jail for working for the secession of Yugoslavia's Kosovo province, Tanjug news agency reported.

The sentences brought to 153 the total number of persons convicted in recent weeks for involvement in riots in March and April in which nine persons were killed and more than 250 injured. Kosovo borders Albania and more than 77 percent of its 1.6 million inhabitants are ethnic Albanians.

Under the agreement, the St. Louis-based firm would plead guilty and pay fines on 10 counts of mail fraud, wire fraud and filing false statements with government agencies. Sources said the company also agreed to pay a \$1.2-million fine to settle a companion civil suit by the Justice Department.

In return, the government agreed to drop criminal charges against James S. McDonnell 3d, a vice president and son of the company's founder; John C. Brizendine, president of Douglas Air-

craft; Charles M. Forsyth, executive vice president of Douglas; and Sherman Pruitt Jr., a Douglas sales manager. A separate perjury count against Mr. Pruitt remains, sources said.

Plea bargaining efforts before the indictment stalled when the late J.S. McDonnell, the company chairman, vetoed a proposal that his firm plead no contest to a racketeering charge.

The current settlement talks became a center of controversy in June, when the two Justice attorneys assigned to the case complained that Associate Attorney General Rudolph W. Giuliani had met privately with a McDonnell attorney without their knowledge. The meeting was arranged by Sen. John C. Danforth, R-Mo., a vice president and son of the company's founder; John C. Brizendine, president of Douglas Air-

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Media in Washington

Foreign-Language Papers Losing Struggle Against English

By Peter Eng
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — At 6:30 every weekday morning, Sung-Woon Hong, restaurateur and Korean immigrant, helps his wife heat up the grills for another day of carryout business. Three hours later, he rushes off to a small office in nearby Arlington, Va.

For the next eight hours, Hong immerses himself in another role: editor of the Hankook Shinbo, a weekly Korean-language newspaper that covers events in the local Korean community.

Hong is one of a handful of editors in the Washington area who are struggling to produce newspapers in their native tongues in an English-speaking nation. They also include the Metro Chinese Journal, Iran Times, Washington Jour-

nal (German-language), and perhaps five others in Korean.

It is a difficult job. Four of the 10 ethnic newspapers listed in the current city and suburban telephone books are, in fact, defunct — victims of, among other things, assimilation. Others come and go before they even get listed.

800 German Papers

"About 80 years ago, you had close to 800 German-language papers in America," said Gerald Kainz, editor of Washington Journal, founded in 1859. "Now you have less than two dozen."

The threat posed to these newspapers by Americanization is being felt by Kainz, Hong and the other ethnic editors. Already, they say, their sons "hardly speak German," or "cannot write Korean,"

or "will never be able to read a Chinese newspaper."

Most of the papers are weeklies. Circulations average 3,000 to 4,000, with most copies sold through subscriptions that cost about \$30 a year.

The papers, some of which are sickly produced, usually devote about a third of their pages to community news. Typical fare includes articles about upcoming cultural events and local ethnic-group good stories.

Some stories provide information unavailable elsewhere, while others highlight news from other media that may be of particular interest to the papers' readers.

Three weeks ago, Hong's Hankook Shinbo summarized a Washington Post story about the academic achievements of Asian Americans.

The editors of these newspapers say their papers perform a much-needed community service. The editor of the Metro Chinese Journal says that his publication helps this area's widely dispersed Chinese communicate with one another. He says the paper also informs those who do not read English about government policies and programs that may affect them.

But while most of the papers struggle to build circulation and advertising, occasionally one emerges as an out-and-out financial success. Javad Khakbaz's Iran Times is one. He started it in a small room while he was a university student.

Friends Persuaded to Help

"I laid out the paper, and took a bus with all the pages to a Rockville printing plant," he said. "At that time, I had 5,000 copies printed, many of them for promotional distribution."

Back at his office, Khakbaz addressed and bundled the papers, dumped them into mailing bags, and persuaded friends to help him carry them to the post office.

Today, Iran Times has a circulation of about 6,500 in the Washington area, 35,000 in the United States, and 10,000 abroad. Eighteen staff members — 12 of them full-time — help Khakbaz put out the paper in a three-story Georgetown house.

Some observers of the media say that Washington, while home to many ethnic groups, is not a good market for ethnic newspapers. Even dramatic increases in immigration do not guarantee success for ethnic newspapers, Hong says.

The six-fold increase in the number of Koreans in Washington in the last 10 years — from about 4,000 to nearly 28,000 — has failed to make life much easier.

The Hankook Shinbo is "a temporary paper," Hong said, and is at the moment helping immigrants adjust to their new land.

"But unless Koreans keep coming here in great numbers like they have been doing in 20 years every Korean in the United States will know English, and they will read English papers," he said. "In the future, perhaps, Korean papers should change into English papers."

It is just a natural trend.

Dance

'Love and Death' Staged by Robert Cohan

By Noel Goodwin
International Herald Tribune

EDINBURGH — Figures of classical myth and popular legend are the main characters in "Dances of Love and Death," a new full-length production for London Contemporary Dance Theatre by its artistic director, Robert Cohan. It was commissioned through this year's Tennent-Caledonian award for new work, and brought by the company on its first trip to the Edinburgh Festival, where it was premiered for a week of performances at Moray House before being taken on tour.

With original music mainly by the New York-born Carl Davis, it shows the symbolic figures of Love and Death working their effect on the Pluto and Persephone of mythical Greece, the medieval Tristan and Isolt, the fantasy of the Sleeping Beauty and the romance of Cathy and Heathcliff from "Wuthering Heights." In a final episode the love goddess herself becomes Marilyn Monroe, as the modern Aphrodite pursued by Death until they are engulfed together.

These dramatic episodes are like the metrical verse of a ballet framed and separated by the blank verse of lighter unconnected interludes, which reflect the continuing sexual game in ensemble dances of different moods. They range from beach party and ballroom to fancy dress and roller skates, and are set to studies for player-piano by the American composer Conlon Nanarcrow, mostly in a jangling, bluesy style that sounded overly loud on the first night.

But the premiere as a whole suggested something of a first draft which will undergo further attention.

For one thing, it lacked slide projections intended as part of Norberto Chiesa's designs, which include black drapes suddenly stripped to white, a steep ramp to an upper level at the rear, and a raised side gallery for the musicians, conducted by Barrington Felming.

The standard of dancing is mostly magnificent, particularly by Kate Harrison as the enigmatic ghost of Cathy with Christopher Bannerman's Heathcliff, and Charlotte Kirkpatrick dreamily romantic as the awakened beauty requiring rather more than a kiss from Michael Small's elegant prince. Siobhan Davies conveys much of Isolt's transcendent passion for Patrick Harding-Tinner's doomed Tristan, but the latter part of their encounter, after discovery by King Mark, at present looks muddled and confusing.

Tom Jobe's transverse "dances of Death," in high heels at one point, somehow reduced the otherwise compelling image he brought to the role, while Celia Hutton, making her transformation from love goddess to sex goddess in view of the audience, ranged splendidly from symbolic deity to Monroe's manic terror, and a gloriously convincing representation of the familiar image.

As a successful film and television composer in Britain, Carl Davis is never less than resourceful in characterizing the separate stories with forms and rhythms evoking their periods, though the Love and Death figures need more than baroque stateliness to animate them in a compelling way.

After further performances on tour, including Bristol in November, "Dances of Love and Death" opens at Sadler's Wells Theatre in London Nov. 17.

Festivals

It's Rock-Throwing Time For Swiss Heavy Heavers

By Nino Lo Bello
International Herald Tribune

UNSPUNNEN, Switzerland — Any tourist who comes here at 8 a.m. on Sunday will think the Swiss have rocks in their heads.

Every 10 or 15 years in early September, the musclemen of the region come for a stone-throwing contest that has been going strong since 1805 (the most recent one took place in 1968). The particular stone in question weighs 183 pounds, and the hardy Swiss who take turns pitching the bulky boulder have a choice of using one hand or two. So far, in more than 175 years, no contestant is known to have competed with a single paw.

Staged on the last day of Switzerland's Costume and Alpine Festival, the contest draws thousands. Considerable betting goes on, and the odds are pretty high that the record throw, which is 11 feet 2 inches, will never be surpassed. Some Swiss oldtimers, however, stubbornly refuse to accept that historic chuck as a true indicator because they say a stiff wind was blowing.

Hurling the Broddingnagian stone calls for a special array of foot and body movements that contestants over the years have developed, just like shot-patters and discus-throwers. But there is one limitation: the rules say that the stone-heaver may not utter a single groan from the moment he places his hands on the rock.

Spine-tingling excitement grips Unspunnen as husky herdsmen from the distant mountainsides lumber into town flexing their egos. The prize for the winner is a gold medal and an afternoon date at the outdoor banquet with the girl of his choice. Six local quotas are awarded for the honor, and not infrequently the damed selected by the triumphant he-man has ended up with a marriage proposal.

Picture the proceedings: a hulk of a brute, stripped to the waist or wearing underwear that shows plenty of beef, bends down to



The stone of Unspunnen.

pick up the stone (which has the dates 1805 and 1905 carved into it to mark the first century of the game), raises it over his head and then heaves it into space. As it plows to earth, three judges amble out with tapes and make separate measurements. They confer. Then they announce the distance. Applause. Cheers.

Once the winner has been determined (each competitor gets three tries), the losers lift Mr. Has-What-It-Takes onto their shoulders, and with everyone shouting to touch and congratulate him, he is borne to the lineup of local beauties who wait in blushing anticipation as he eyes them carefully before making his selection — not without a lot of kibitzing from the sidelines and from the losers.

The site of the festival on the grounds of the Unspunnen Meadow is between the Lake of Briens and the Lake of Thun, affording a good view of the famed 13,653-foot Jungfrau peak. Tiny Unspunnen (pop. 50) is less than two miles from Interlaken — a stone's throw away.

Lifestyles

Getting West Berlin Elders To Help With Child Care

By Ellen Lentz
New York Times Service

BERLIN — Faced with an increasing number of single parents and a diminishing number of extended families, West Germans are coming up with new ways to involve older people in child care.

One such initiative, known as the Granny Emergency Service, was started in May by Tina Breitering, a divorced mother of two boys, in an effort to find older men or women to help take care of sick children of working parents or to assist in other family emergencies.

In another approach, Parents, a popular West German weekly magazine, published an appeal in June asking men and women to send in applications if they felt the need for such a surrogate relationship. Several hundred people responded.

Breitering, 29, said she had patterned her program after a project that has been under way in Hamburg for almost two years. "When I heard that the Hamburg program has a staff of some 80 women, plus a few men, to help with children, I immediately decided that was a project we needed in Berlin too," she said.

A medical technician, Breitering works part time to support her family. She said she accepts private donations but no support from government agencies. In the long run, she added, the project is expected to be self-supporting. Parents who register with the service pay a fee of \$2 a month for each child.

The project is not designed to provide permanent care for preschoolers whose parents are employed outside the home, but rather to get assistance from time to time if a child or a mother is sick or another emergency arises and the family has no relative to help.

"There are so many older people in Berlin who complain that they have nothing to do and there are lots of mothers who need help occasionally," Breitering said. Of the 2 million West Berliners, more than 20 percent are men and women aged 60 or older.

"When my children were little," Breitering said, "I often had to stay away from work when one of them was sick." Her sons are now 6 and 7 years old and attend day schools. Under West German law, mothers or fathers can miss work five days a year to care for sick children.

So far, 17 women and two men, ranging in age from 55 to 75, have registered to help in the emergency service. They go to a family's home and care for the children until their mother or father returns from work. A letter Breitering is sending to prospective helpers spells out the philosophy of the project: "Through your help three generations can find new trust in each other. Children need love and care to grow up healthy. They are the future. If we are ready to accept this mutual bond and responsibility, life can be more meaningful and harmonious for you, the older generation, and for parents and children."

Also widespread in West Germany is the so-called day mothers program. Day mothers take preschoolers into their homes while the parents are at work and are paid fees ranging from about \$100 to \$180 per month per child.

More than 55 percent of all preschoolers in West Berlin are enrolled in municipal or church-run child-care programs for part of the day. Since these institutions are heavily subsidized by the city, with parents paying only a nominal monthly fee of \$16, there is considerable overcrowding and families often have to wait for months for a vacancy.

Breitering's project differs in that it appeals to a person's sense of neighborliness and willingness to help. Elderly men or women receive only carfare or the amount they spend on gasoline — and sometimes a small gift — for their help.

"At first the emergency service got off to a slow start," Breitering said. "I was doubtful about its success, but then I thought maybe in the end that will be the one good thing I have done with my life."

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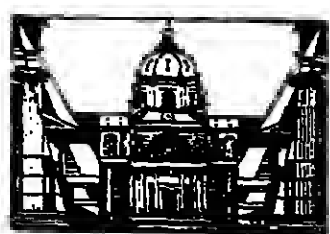
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The company said most British subsidiaries, except microelectronics and components, showed continued profit improvement. Plessey said microelectronics and components suffered from the recession, with operating profit down to £14.9 million from £3.19 million a year earlier.

Ford Extends Its Cash-Refund Program

DETROIT — Ford Motor Co. said Thursday it is beefing up its price-cutting sales promotions by offering direct cash rebates of \$500 on three car lines.

Ford also said it is extending through Sept. 23 another sales promotion giving cash incentives of \$150 to \$1,000 on most of its cars. General Motors Corp. and Chrysler Corp. recently extended their special sales promotions to Sept. 23.

Ford previously had expressed reluctance to provide direct customer rebates on cars, but was forced to resort to that tactic because of competitive pressure. The Ford rebates will be on the Ford EXP, Mustang and Fairmont and the Mercury LN7, Capri and Zephyr.

Cadbury-Schweppes Optimistic About '81

LONDON — Cadbury-Schweppes improved 1981 interim profits provide an assurance that full-year results will show continued progress, Chairman Adrian Cadbury said Thursday.

The confectionery-drinks group reported an increase in pretax profits of 31 percent in the six months ended June 30. Cadbury said in a statement that an extraordinary shareholders meeting will be held Sept. 29 to increase authorized capital by £20 million through the creation of 80 million additional 25-pence shares.

Texaco Reports N. Dakota Natural Gas Find

DENVER — Texaco said Thursday the Red River 2-1 well in McKenzie County, N.D., was tested at a flow of 9.9 million cubic feet of natural gas and 179 barrels of condensate a day through a 21/64-inch choke from depths of more than 13,000 feet.

It said the well, which was drilled to 14,075 feet, made the find in a zone deeper than those now producing in the area, known as the Charleston field.

Texaco said it has a 66.5 percent working interest, while Amerada Hess has 32.4 percent and North Central Oil 1.1 percent.

De Beers Closes Zaire Diamond Operations

LONDON — De Beers Mining Co. said Thursday it had closed its diamond operations in Zaire, which recently broke away from the South African company's virtual monopoly on world diamond sales.

Zaire, the largest producer of industrial diamonds, has started selling its output directly to dealers. A De Beers spokesman in London said the company was closing its office in Tshikapa in Southern Zaire, which bought diamonds from licensed diggers in southern Zaire amounting to about 2 million carats in 1980.

Bechtel to Build Resort in Malaysia

KOTA KINABALU, Malaysia — Bechtel International of San Francisco will build a \$500 million international tourist resort in Sabah state on the island of Borneo, Bechtel officials said Thursday.

Bechtel, an international engineering and construction firm, already has completed a feasibility study of a 20,000-acre coastal area 25 miles north of here, the officials said.

Canadian Businessmen Hail Oil Pricing Pact

TORONTO — Despite some reservations within the oil industry, Canadian business leaders hailed this week's energy pricing agreement between the federal government and the major oil-producing provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan as a major step toward ending the oil price dispute.

The 16-month dispute put a damper on the nation's oil industry. Major energy projects were postponed, and uncertainty about the course of Canadian energy policy has tended to depress the Canadian dollar.

C. William Daniel, president and chief executive officer of Shell Canada, echoing the view of other businessmen interviewed, called the agreement between the federal and provincial governments, "the best news the Canadians have heard in years." He said the settlement of the oil-price dispute will give the economy a strong boost.

Forrest Rogers, economic adviser to the Toronto Dominion Bank, said the agreement "should be helpful in a broad variety of ways," a major advantage being the impact on federal revenues. In this regard, Finance Minister Allan J. MacEachern said in Ottawa that the agreement reduced the need for increased personal income taxes.

Under the agreement between the federal government and the government of Alberta, which accounts for more than 90 percent of Canadian oil production, the federal share of revenues from oil and gas is to be increased to 39 percent from 10 percent. Alberta's share would drop to 34 percent from 45 percent, and the industry share would drop to 37 percent from 45 percent.

Corning Glass Plans to Sell Interest in Owens-Corning

CORNING, N.Y. — The Corning Glass Works announced Thursday that it has abandoned efforts to merge with Owens-Corning Fiberglas and that it will sell its 33.9 percent interest in Owens-Corning, worth more than \$182 million.

James Burt, vice president of investor relations for Corning Glass, said his firm had held preliminary talks with the U.S. Department of Justice to determine if the department's antitrust regulations would allow a merger, and had also had informal discussions with Owens-Corning about such a merger.

Mr. Burt declined to say whether federal objections played a role in the decision to end the merger talks, but added, "I suspect it was more the feelings of the two companies."

Mr. Burt noted that the 23.9 percent stake in Owens-Corning is the largest single block of stock in the Ohio-based company, and added, "We would certainly expect to get a premium over market."

COMPANY REPORTS

Revenues and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated

Britain			
British Petroleum	1981	1980	
Revenue	5,092	5,092	
Profits	201.0	201.0	
Per Share	0.124	0.124	
1st Half	1981	1980	
Revenue	11,540	11,540	
Profits	594.0	594.0	
Per Share	0.367	0.367	
Canada			
Cadbury-Schweppes	1981	1980	
Revenue	561.9	486.6	
Profits	15.8	14.0	
1st Half	1981	1980	
Revenue	271.5	233.5	
Profits	7.8	6.8	
Per Share	0.0454	0.0492	
Hong Kong			
Cheung Kong Holdings	1981	1980	
Revenue	546.7	546.7	
Profits	145.9	145.9	
1st Half	1981	1980	
Revenue	273.4	273.4	
Profits	72.9	72.9	
Per Share	0.352	0.352	
Japan			
Sekisui Prefab Homes	1981	1980	
Revenue	212,970	211,600	
Profits	6,850	6,820	
1st Half	1981	1980	
Revenue	106,485	105,800	
Profits	3,425	3,410	
Per Share	0.0492	0.0492	
Norway			
Statoli	1981	1980	
Revenue	6,000	3,600	
Profits	220	50	
1st Half	1981	1980	
Revenue	3,000	1,800	
Profits	110	25	
Per Share	0.0492	0.0492	
United States			
Litton Industries	1981	1980	
Revenue	1,210	1,100	
Profits	84.79	73.29	
Per Share	2.14	1.96	
1st Half	1981	1980	
Revenue	605.0	550.0	
Profits	42.39	36.65	
Per Share	1.07	0.91	

Paribas Leads in Bid to Limit French Nationalization Plan

By Paul Lewis
New York Times Service

PARIS — Sitting in the ornate room on the Rue d'Antin, where Napoleon married Josephine in 1796, Pierre Moussa, head of the Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas, worries about divorce.

If President Francois Mitterrand goes ahead with his commitment to nationalize all remaining French-owned private banks, then Paribas, as Mr. Moussa's dynamic investment bank is called, may well lose powerful foreign partners and customers.

"They are very nice about it, but they say they don't wish to have a French government institution as a major shareholder and business partner," Mr. Moussa said.

As a result, Mr. Moussa is leading a campaign by France's private investment banks to persuade the country's new leaders to exempt the banks' international operations and their industrial investments from the planned takeover.

Ties Threatened

Specifically, the private banks want to set up new operations to handle the foreign business and industrial investment while turning over ordinary French banking business to the government.

Mr. Moussa said that a number of U.S. and other foreign banks with which Paribas is associated have already warned that they would seek to end the relationship if the French government takes over.

These include A.G. Becker, a large U.S. investment bank, in which Paribas has a 20-percent interest; S.G. Warburg, the big London merchant bank in which it has a 25-percent stake; and Sun Hung Kai, the largest Chinese-controlled bank in Hong Kong, in which Paribas has a 30-percent share.

Ira T. Wender, a Becker executive, confirmed Mr. Moussa's statement in a telephone interview. "We would feel very uncomfortable with a French government-owned shareholder," he said, "and we would seek to end the relationship as quickly as possible."

In addition, Paribas executives say that Tesco, the independent U.S. oil driller, has warned that it may pull out of a joint oil exploration venture in Morocco if the bank is nationalized. A similar warning has come from a private Saudi Arabian financial group, headed by the Saudi financier Sulaiman Aloyan, with which Paribas is hoping to form a joint venture.

Last week, Continental Telephone, the U.S. telecommunications concern, said it was pulling out of a planned \$400 million joint venture with the French company, Thomson-CSF, because of a plan to nationalize that company.

Mr. Mitterrand and his party are committed to complete the nationalization of the banking system, begun after World War II, by taking over the remaining private French-owned banks, which account for 25 percent of the nation's bank deposits. In addition, they are pledged to nationalize major industrial companies, including Dassault, the aircraft manufacturer, and Pechiney, the aluminum producer.

Willard Butcher, chairman of Chase Manhattan Bank, summed up the attitude of many market participants when he predicted that "interest rates will remain high for several years" as the government continues to fight inflation.

Mr. Butcher, speaking to a Canadian audience, said he sees continued "upward pressure" on rates partly because of the need by the administration to finance "substantial deficits" in the years ahead.

Nevertheless, bankers and analysts widely praised the announcement that planned military spending might be cut \$10 billion in fiscal 1982 and as much as \$30 billion in fiscal 1983.

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Alameda Awaits Agreement

CALGARY (Reuters) — Alameda needs to have the basis of an agreement within four to six weeks in order to start preliminary work by December, a spokesman said.

Issues such as price, royalties, taxes, guarantees on market access and labor requirements remain to be negotiated with the Alberta and federal governments, he said.

Under the agreement, the price of currently produced "old oil" — that is, oil discovered before last Jan. 1 — will rise to 75 percent of the world price by mid-1986, while the price of "new oil" — from new fields, oil sands and the Arctic frontier — will rise to the world price.

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U.S. Budget Cut Plan Fails to Lift Rate Gloom

By John M. Berry
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration does not expect a sharp drop in interest rates as a result of its announcement that it will cut military spending to reduce future budget deficits and federal borrowing, officials say.

Administration economists believe rates have stayed near record levels for several reasons, only one of which — a fear of continued big deficits — could be affected quickly by the prospect that military spending will not increase as fast as expected.

In the short run, one Reagan economist said Wednesday, the demand of credit will be great enough, compared to what is made available by the Federal Reserve, to keep rates high.

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Pierre Moussa
Facing a loss of partners and customers

Many French businessmen are critical of the government's bank nationalization plans. "It is not in French interests because a state-owned bank doesn't have the same opportunities in international business as a private one," said Mr. Moussa, pointing out that the three big French nationalized banks, Credit Lyonnais, Banque Nationale de Paris and Societe

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 1)

Prices on Wall Street Skid on Deficit Fears

From Agency Dispatches

NEW YORK — Concern about the size of the U.S. budget deficit Thursday sent prices on the New York Stock Exchange spiraling down to their lowest level since June, 1980, with losses recorded in almost every sector.

The Dow Jones industrial average drifted in a narrow range all morning but lost ground quickly in the afternoon to close off 17.23 at 867.01, its lowest point since June 10, 1980, when it hit 864.08. Declines led advances, 1,108 to 275, with volume up to 41.73 million shares from the 37.57 million traded Wednesday.

Prices were sharply lower on the American Stock Exchange as well. Analysts said investors were increasingly gloom about the economic outlook, particularly the size of the budget deficit.

Wall Street is skeptical that the government will be able to meet its deficit objectives without further spending cuts.

Chester Pado of G. Tsai & Co. said investors also became disappointed when buyers did not enter the market at the 880 level of the Dow Jones average, a point where stocks were expected to stage a technical rally. The lack of support caused another wave of selling.

The Federal Reserve, which last week reported a larger-than-expected money supply decline, disappointed many investors by giving indications it was not about to ease credit in its battle against inflation, which rose a month ago.

The Fed signaled its intentions by allowing the rates banks charge one another for overnight loans to rise significantly the past couple of days.

Morgan Guaranty Trust, in a survey released Thursday, said there is little prospect for a recession in the United States in coming months.

"With interest rates historically very high, despite some recent easing, there clearly is a risk that the economy could weaken suddenly and dramatically. But the odds are against that happening," it said.

In addition, the backlog of unmet needs — in housing, cars, business investment — that has accumulated during the last two years of subpar economic performance holds major potential for future economic growth," the report said.

The Investment Company Institute said Thursday that assets in money market funds rose \$2.2 billion to \$150.3 billion in the week ended Wednesday. The ICI said it was the first time that fund assets exceeded \$150 billion.

Precious metal prices climbed Thursday. In London the price of gold rose \$7.25 an ounce to close at \$436.75 an ounce. Dealers said the increase in the price of gold in Europe followed an increase Wednesday in the price of silver in New York.

In trading Thursday, the spot price of silver closed 48.5 cents higher at \$10.16 an ounce in New York, and futures were up the 50-cent limit. Dealers said the increases were triggered by an apparent escalation of the year-long war between Iran and Iraq conflict.

Earnings Fall At BP, Agip

Reuters

LONDON — Two of Western Europe's leading oil companies Thursday reported a sharp deterioration in earnings, and both said the strength of the U.S. dollar was partly to blame.

British Petroleum, the world's fifth largest oil company, said its profits in the first half of this year fell 32 percent to £596 million from £876 million in the same period last year.

With inflation taken into account, BP lost £23 million in the first six months, compared with a £278 million profit in the first half of 1980.

In Milan, the Italian state oil company Agip, a unit of the state energy group ENI, reported a half-year loss of 125 billion lire (\$103 million), compared with a profit of 122 billion lire in all of 1980.

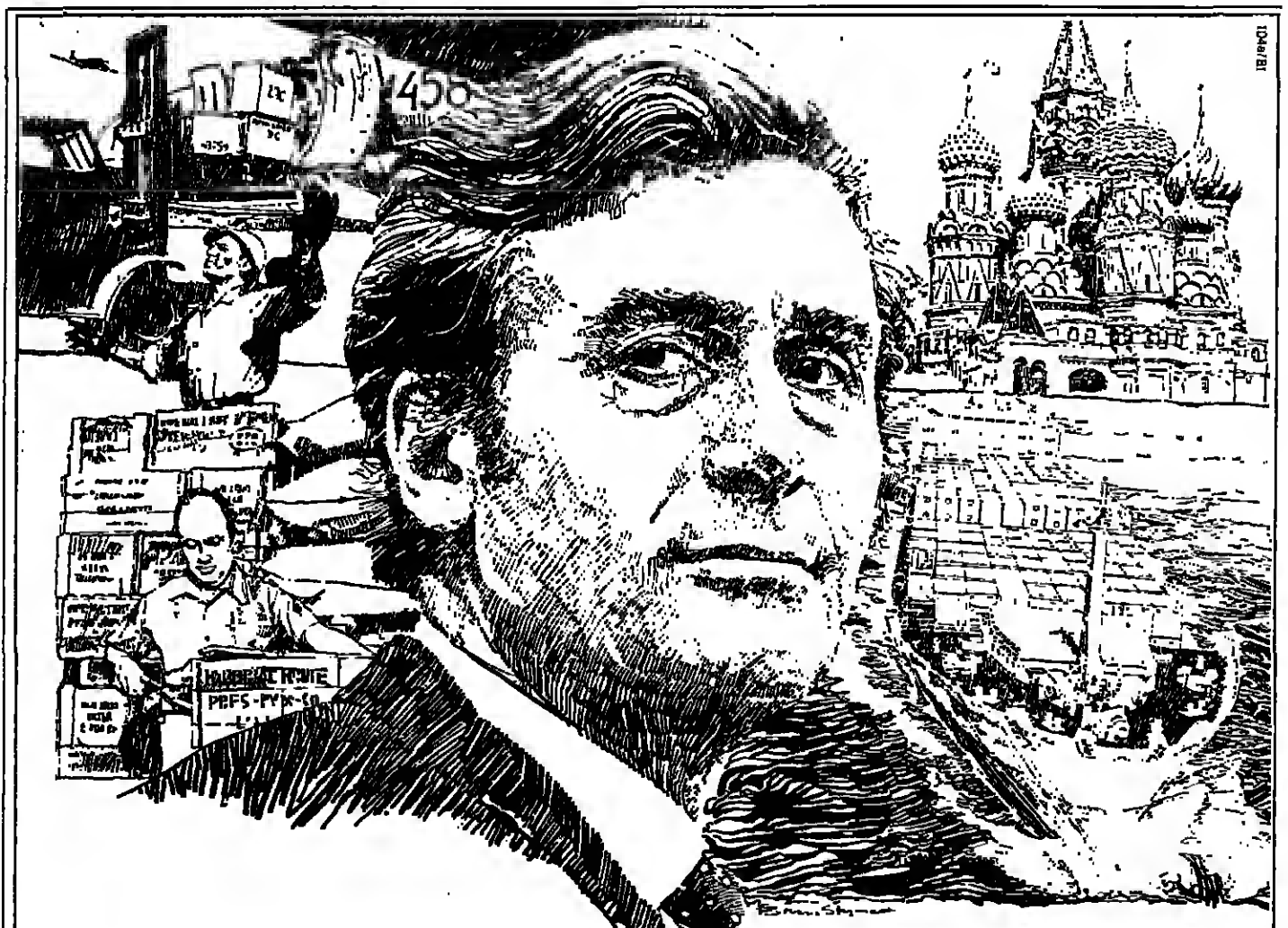
Both companies said the deterioration was partly the result of the surge of the dollar pushing up the cost of the crude oil they had to buy.

BP said the cost of its oil in dollars had fallen slightly in the second quarter of 1981, but when converted into other currencies this cost had risen substantially.

The dollar has increased an average of 20 percent against leading currencies this year.

Because of slack demand in its sales markets, BP was unable to recover these increased costs. Its second quarter profit was £201 million, only about half its first quarter profit.

Refining operations throughout Western Europe have been in a slump, with prices of many products well below the cost of producing them. BP said its sales of oil products, such as furnace oils, had fallen 9 percent because of low demand.



The man with exceptional goals needs an exceptional bank.

What makes Trade Development Bank exceptional? To start with, there is our policy of concentrating on things we do unusually well. For example, trade and export financing, foreign exchange and banknotes, money market transactions and precious metals.

Geographically, too, we work mainly in areas where we have something special to offer. This includes the U.S.A., where our subsidiary, Republic National Bank of New York, is one of America's 25 largest banks. It also includes a number of less familiar countries, where our exceptional knowledge of local conditions can be an important advantage for clients.

What's more, we keep our back-office systems running abreast of our business. You may not notice this directly, but it shows up in quicker decisions and fewer errors.

Tablet includes the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

GOLD

SILVER and "ECCENTRIC DWARFS"

Will gold starve, the "sweat of the Sun" and silver stocks, the "tears of the Moon" regain their allure, or will they fade even further?


Our editors question economic evangelists who preach doctrines of despair, urging timid souls to avoid stocks and bonds, hoarding "hard" currencies alone; ignoring facts contrary to their vision of an inevitable Apocalypse. During the past few years, we have explained the unorthodox, enabling our readers to *garner sizable profits* by realizing general consensus recommending high technology stocks when they were out of favor and currently advising the purchase of PAN AMERICAN and other depressed airlines.

We also focus upon low priced, new issues in the natural resource category, recalling how many of the "majors" began as obscure, surviving corporate incubators, making historic leaps in stock market prices. Perhaps speculators will be intrigued by a young natural resource company that is about to go public. The company is already realizing cash flow from its participation in mine producing wells, with another twenty scheduled for drilling.

Additionally, the company holds over 360,000 acres of leases adjacent to an area where oil behemoths are drilling a 10,000 foot deep test well, which if productive, will open up a vast new field.

On a far different theme, we wonder what the mindsets of wind scientists who have on stock drug stocks as MEXIC, PFIZER and SYNTEX. Are viroids the "eccentric dwarfs" of evolution?

CAN SYNTEX, the daddy of the birth control pill, once again command a healthy price exorbitant ratio? Among genetic engineering ventures, we try to restructure the attitude, the expectations of those who paid premium prices for GENENTEC, as they hallucinated; or a GENENTEC, which went public at 120 times yearly sales; a sober speculation? For fiscal insights into the future, send for your free copy of this report.



CAPITAL GAINS RESEARCH

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After Wolves, the Snake

AMERICA CALLING
KEEP IN TOUCH! Home Office, Sub-
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NWA OPEN USA

TOKYO — China will issue gold and silver coins to mark the 70th anniversary of the 1911 revolution led by Dr. Sun Yat-sen which overthrew the Qing dynasty, the Chinese new agency reported.

**REAL ESTATE
FOR SALE**

INTERNATIONAL

Portrait of a Narc


Uncle Sam's Liaison Man in Marseilles Frets About A Revival of the 'French Connection'

There is an elevator down the main floor of the Club. The same elevator people use to take one flight up. But the elevator stop on Jim Hilbert's floor unless you call for a special key. Not everyone's office is large, with a black leather couch; he faces the couch. He is a kind of man to sit with his hands. His bills are paid by the Drug

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"A dozen people in the Marseilles area have been under surveillance for nearly a year. They rented a farmhouse near Saint-Martin. We knew they were ready when they got to the stage of buying glassware. We gave them enough time to set up. Then at dawn on the morning of July 9th the French police battered down their front door. Two men were arrested inside. A third made the mistake of showing up two hours later."

The entire gang was eventually rounded



IT MAKES for a frustrating job, although Hilberstein knows that he can't let the frustrations get to him. "Other laborers are operating in the area again. Maybe three. Maybe four. The

don't work on a daily basis. They fill order. When word comes that the morphine base is here, they set up, process, then take the lab apart and store it in someone's garage until next time.

"It's the money that makes their risk worth it. The wholesale costs are relatively minimal. The profits are tax free. There are still a lot of people around this town who understand that. And it doesn't take a lot of heroin before you're up into the hundreds of millions of dollars."

War II era, said he wanted to contact Pope Pius XII in a last-ditch effort to prevent the war. The 90-miri newspaper reported the 90-year-old minister was on a rare meeting with Japanese reporters at his country villa in Nasu, north of Tokyo, said he proposed the peace initiative to wartime Prime Minister Hideki Tojo, who was later convicted of war crimes and hanged.

1948. "The pope has been a great instrument of peace I believed he should be contacted," the newspaper quoted Hirohito as saying. The emperor did not say exactly when the peace proposal involving Pius XII occurred or how Tojo reacted. Tojo, an army general, became prime minister in October, 1941, two months before Japan attacked the U.S. base at Pearl Harbor on Dec. 7 and launched the war in

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U.S.A.	U.S.A.
SOUTHWESTERN NEW HAMPSHIRE Mc. Sweeney, Inc. Sales Team	COLORADO MOUNTAIN Core Property Sales, Inc. Mc. Sweeney, Inc. & Co.

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